NEW YO'RK HERALD.

JAMES C ORDON BENNETT. SPPICE N. W. C SENER OF PULTON AND NASSEU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWE' AT THEATRE, Bowery-Last Ship-The War BRC ADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-SHANDY MAGUIRE

M CBLO'S, Broadway-KINKA-RAOUL AATIONAL THEATRE. Chatham street-THE RAG PICK.

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-His Last Lucs-MADISON AVENUE-Afternoon and Evening-FRAN CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway-ETHIOFIA

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 446 Broad

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE-BUCKLEY'S EVHICPIAN GEORAMA, 596 Broadway-Banvard's PANORAMA OF

New York, Thursday, July 7, 1853.

The general features of the European intelligence rought by the steamship America are very interesting, as will be seen on reference to the comprehen sive synopsis fornished by telegraph. The news with regard to the Russo-Turkish difficulty is not, by any means, as clear as could be desired-neverss, appearances favor the continuance of peace and this, too, in face of the prompt and formal re-jection by the Sultan of the Czar's last ultimatum. Russia, perhaps, would proceed to occupy the Danubian provinces, and the English and French fleets might enter the Dardanelles, after which would probably step forward with an offer of mediation, which would be gladly accepted by all parties. The accounts from China are most singular and unsatisfactory. The English at Shanghai were in a great state of trepidation, and had adopted strong measures for self-preservation. The Americans, who manifested no symptoms of alarm, were accused of lending assistance to the imperial forces. The general and political news from the continent of Europe, though very interesting, is of sa varied a character that we have neither time nor room to refer to it more particularly to-day. There had been a decided improvement in cotton at Liverpool, but breadstuffs had gone down in consequence of the favorable reports from the agricultural

Members of the Legislature appear to have been very scarce in Albany yesterday. The Senate could do nothing for want of a quorum, and the Assembly was unable to transact any business in the forenoon for the same reason. In the after barely a sufficient number of members made their appearance to legalize proceeding to business. Immediately after the reading of the journal of Friday's procedings, a barnburner from St. Lawrence, moved to expunge so much of the minutes as related to the election of Russell Smith, a hunker, from this city, as Speaker pro tem. This led to a very amusing debate between the rival factions of the democratic party. Finally, the motio was carried, and then the House adjourned, having actually "done nothing but undo what they did" last Friday. This is legislation in the great State of New York two days after the Fourth of July. From Rochester we have a brief sketch of the

proceedings of the National Convention of Colored People, which convened in that place yesterday Over one hundred delegates from all parts of the country, are said to have been in attendance. The most singular part of the affair is that there was not a white man, or a strong-minded woman among the party-it was an exclusively colored arranegment al together. After mentioning what was done in the course of the day, the telegraphic account winds up with the curious remark that the "deliberation were earnest, and occasionally boisterous."

Our columns to-day contain some additional and very interesting information relative to the manner in which the people celebrated independence day in different parts of the country-embracing a graphic report of the entertainment given to some two thou nd of the Sons of Portsmouth, at their birthplace in New Hampshire; the splendid oration delivered by Hon. Edward Everett, in Fancuil Hall; synopsis of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson's oration at Syracuse; the t Tarrytown: the Annual Officers of the Society of Cincinnati; the observance of the day by the Carans of this city, &c.

Both branches or the Common Council last ever ing transacted a large amount of rather important business, as will be seen by the official reports else where. The movement in the Board of Algermen with regard to the expected visit of General Pierce, will attract particular attention. Alderman Brisley offered a series of resolutions extending the hospi talities of the city to the President, and appropriating five thousand dollars to pay the expenses of the entertainment. . After debate the resolutions were lost, for want of a constitutional vote. Resolutions for a similar purpose were adopted by the Board of Assistants, with but two dissenting votes. A petition was presented by the Alderman o Second ward, proposing that Beekman street shall be widened and cut through the Park into Park place, and through College place into Robinson street, thus forming an uninterrupted thoroughfare from river to river. The Board of Assistant Aldermen adopted an ordi nance regulating the rates to be paid for licenses for railroad cars, viz., to and from points beyond the limits of the city, baggage and freight cars, \$5 a year, and passenger cars \$25. Cars exclusively used in the city shall pay \$100 a year for each car, the car not to exceed thirty feet in length; and the penalty for each car running without its license hall be \$50 for each day it shall be driven without such license fee.

Stephen Wilson and Thomas Wallis, two of the Tammany Hall rioters, were sentenced in the Court of General Sessions yesterday-the former to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for six months, and the latter to be fined one hundred dellars. Their counsel gave notice that he would test the power of the Judge to sentence the defendants at a higher tribunal, and, with the view of carrying out such intention, immediately proceeded to the Superior Court room, and applied for a writ of habeas corpus to bring the prisoners before that Court. Judge Edwards granted the application, and made the writ returnable at ten o'clock this morning. His honor, Judge Beebe, postponed the sentence of Isaac and J S. Austin on account of a death in the family. Patrick Mathews not appearing, his bail was de-

clared forfeited by the clerk. Kissane and Findley, two of the persons recently on trial in Cincinnati, charged with extensive for geries, have been convicted; the former on the first count, and the latter on all. After the rendition o the verdict, Findley escaped, but is reported to have

been recaptured on Tuesday morning. A telegraphic despatch from Os vego, states that another serious fire occurred in that place yesterday morning. The inhabitants are now impressed with the belief that they are infested by a gang of desperate incendiaries, who are endeavoring to destroy the entire place. Great excitement and uncasiness consequently exists among all classes.

Mr. Burdett, a passenger on the Central railroad, was severely injured at Syracuse, last Tuesday, by the detachment of the rear car, which was thrown off the track in consequence of the switch being out

Great consternation was produced among the villagers of Canarsie, L. I., last Tuesday, by the incursion of a gang of rowdies, who most shamefully maltreated all the helpless old men, women and children, whom

they could find. See the report in another column. To day's inside pages contain interesting news Lem Texas and Mexico; A Sailor's Log of the

to Pensioners; Personal and Local Intelligence; Fi-nancial and Commercial, &c.

The Administration and Our For

The adjustment of the manifold complexities of our foreign relations is hot work for July. Yet, according to our telegraphic advices from Washington, our Premier is buckling to with the cool discretion and courage of an old campaigner. His late radically democratic maniestoes against the gold lace and tinsel trappings, which have so long made our government agents over the water the jackdaws of the diplomatic circles of Europe, have fully prepared us for the most prodigious and astounding results in the settlement of our international difficulties with the various nations of the three-quarters of the globe. We say three-quarters, for we believe that with all the various nations and tribes of the continent of Africa, including the King of Dahomey, our long cherished relations of amity continue in full force to this day. We have only, then, to liquidate our out-standing balances with the powers of Europe, Asia, and America; and we repeat, that in the mighty task of closing up this comprehensive schedule of our international affairs. Gov. Marcy is relied upon to fulfil our most sanguine expectations.

The three subjects calling most imperiously for immediate action are, as we should classify

them:-First-Our relations with Mexico. Second-Our relations with Spain. Third-The Fishery question.

But the Secretary of State, reversing this arrangement has thought proper to give the Fishery question the precedence, and perhaps he is right in doing so. We have heard again and again of the arming of our American fishing smacks with the resolute intention of running within the prohibited marine league from the shore, at the risk of a fight with her Majesty's cruizers We have been duly admonished, on the other hand, that if these enterprising catchers of cod and mackerel attempt to peach within the line of demarcation they will be seized, and confiscated, according to law. Apprehensive, then, of the dangers of a collision over their cod and mackerel between the sons of liberty and the subjects of Victoria, our Premier may be acting wisely, in conjunction with President and the Secretary of the Navy, in detailing several war steamers as a fleet of observation on the fishing grounds The same danger confronted us last year, but was judiciously averted by a similar movement on the part of Mr. Fillmore, backed up with a decisive pronunciamento from our lamented Webster, at Marshfield. Commodore Perry was thus enabled to turn the tide of hostilities into a pacific channel, and Wall street was finally quieted in an international ball at Halifax. Thus last year the bears were driven into their holes on the fishery question, and the bulls regained their ascendancy "on 'Change."

But, as in the colonial days of Virginia, the Legislature once passed a resolution that on a given day in July the white settlers should organise and turn out in a general battue against the Indians, the same as they did the year before, so now again are we threatened with the same war between our Yankee fishermen and the ships of war of John Bull, along the cod-abounding shores of Nova Scotia, which menaced us about this time last July. Yet we know that Commodore Shubrick may be relied upon for his gallantry; and instead of a fight, we. therefore, anticipate the restoration of the entente cordiale in another dance at Halifax. But wherein our Commodore may fail, we doubt not Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, in his mission of peace to the seat of war, will be as successful in averting the ultima ratio regum as he was with Mr. Webster a year ago. Indeed we are promised that before the expiration probably, of the dog days, we shal not only have an armistice for the seative treaty of peace Fillmore basis," if we can get nothing more

Here, then, we close up the fishery question first in a friendly dance between the British and American naval officers, on the one part, and the ladies of Halifax on the other; the whole to conclude with a definitive treaty on the return of Mr. Crampton to Washington.

The next question, then, following the order of classification of Secretary Marcy, is most likely the chapter of our relations with Spain, the whole of which may be summed up in one word -Cuba. This is a mighty delicate and complex piece of business. It is so inexplicably mixed up with the question of the African slave tradethe British emancipation system-with the designs of Santa Anna. and with the apparently well founded reports of a contemplated alliance, offensive and defensive, between Spain and Mexico, to say nothing of England and France; and it is so interwoven with cetton and sugar and the balance of naval and commercial power on this continent, that God only knows whether the trouble will end with an affair of honor between Gen. Canedo and the Earl of Carlisle, or in a demand upon Gen. Pierce for the surrender of the editor of the New York Herann to the Spanish authorities, to be tried and punished according to the laws of Spain and Cuba; or in a grand fillibustering descent of ten thousand men from our Southern coasts to the libe ration of "the ever faithful island." The last event is the most probable of the three, and its prevention or fulfilment will depend very much upon the policy of Spain.

We have been warned by the newspaper organs of that government in Madrid and Havana, that Mr. Soule may calculate upon the same ultimatum from the Spanish cabinet that Sir Henry Bulwer was served with a few years ago, that is to say, he may count upon being sent back home again with a flea in his ear. We can only wait the event, if so it is to be. Certainly the honors tendered to Mr. Soule in this city, the other night, by young Cuba and young America are not adapted to soften the edge of the similar compliments paid him on the night of his nomination at Washington. But as he goes out under the prestige of our unbroken faith with Spain through several trying temptations, as he goes the representative of this good faith and of the inaugural address; and as he will be charged with certain specific instructions perfectly consistent with every obligation of international henor, we adhere to our first position, that he will be graciously received. We think so, because it is so self-evidently the true policy of Spain. His rejection may be dangerous, it can certainly do no good; his reception, on the other hand, may eventuate in the most friendly and advantageous arrangements between the two governments. Another month will end our suspense, for we understand that Mr. Scule within a few days will set sail

for his omeini destination. Mexico is in a bad way. The intentions of

Santa Anna are bavolved in mystery. He may be paving the way for the procla empire—he may be preparing for the transfer of the republic to its ancient allegiance as a dependency of Spain. All that we know is, that his enmity to the United States of the North is not appeased—that he is upon a very suspicious footing of military and naval cooperation with General Canedo; and that he is solemnly pledged not to surrender another square inch of the sacred soil of Mexico to " the atrocions Vankees." But General Almonte. his minister, has arrived at Washington. He may be the messenger of peace, or the emissary of war. He has yet to open his budget of grievances, and we must be content to give the Premier the first hearing. The late international fandango, got up by Gov. Trias, in honor of our commanding officer at El Paso, near the dispute territory, may be a harbinger of peace; but Almonte, on a previous occasion like this returned home, the herald of a casus belli, and the war of '46 ensued.

To conclude. While we think we can forese the pacification of the fishery question in another brilliant ball at Halifax, and in a treaty, our relations with Spain, Cuba, and Mexico are darkly involved in clouds, with occasional flashes of lightning, and a rolling sound, like that of distant thunder along the horizon. It is with Secretary Marcy to secure us peace, or to plunge us headlong into a general war. Let him stand fast to the Monroe doctrine and "manifest destiny." and God defend the right. Our Premier has a fine field before him. He may win a new pair of breeches, or he may lose his old ones, patch and all. The world awaits the final issue. The fishery question lies in a genial latitude for the season; but Spain and Mexico are hot work for July. It is peace or war. The democratic party count upon a bold, positive, American policy in our foreign affairs, by Gen, Pierce. He has promised it, and we may expect it at all hazards. We are on the very verge of perhaps the greatest events of the

The Negro Convention-Prevalence of Conventions.

A convention of negroes and gentlemen of color assembled yesterday at Rochester, for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of the country, and the condition of the world's prospects in general. Suggestions and counsels of the highest practical value will doubtless emanate from the deliberations of so august a body. We may fairly expect that most of the vexed questions of our internal politics will be definitely settled by the assembled councillors. that the various platforms of the democratic, whig, and freesoil parties will be thoroughly sifted, and new light shed on many points which have hitherto baffled the eyes of our statesmen. But the wisdom of the black convention will not probably be pent up in so narrow a field as that of American politics. Europe. Asia and Africa have a claim on their attention. If the President of Liberia will await the result of their proceedings with anxious solicitude, we may feel tolerably sure that the Earl of Carlisle and Lord Shaftesbury are not indifferent to the vote of those in whose cause they are spending their eloquence, their money, and their time. Who knows but even the Czar, as the first slave owner in Europe, is at this moment trembling on his throne, lest the news papers should bring him tidings of a direct censure from the convention which met yesterday? Napoleon, standing on Egyptian soil, and dreaming of a destiny not second to that of any conqueror of ancient times, raised the martial valor of his troops to boiling pitch with the simple words, "Soldiers, from the summit of those pyramids forty centuries are looking down upon you!" With equal apropos, and possibly with equal success, may we say to the dusky orators and committeemen, who meet in solemn conclave at Rochester, "Negroes, from every hill and every valley, in every quarter of the globe, forty-two centuries are watching you, and listeni gerly for the revelation of the plan which is to reverse the curse of Canaan, and raise the sons of Ham to an equality with the descendants of Shem and Japheth! If any of you have aught to say, to remove from us and from you, the inconveniences of our relative position, in God's name let him say it out, and the whole civilized

world will lend him their ears." It is not for us to prejudge the convention, and decide whether anything will really be said. from which either the negroes or ourselves will derive practical benefit. A few days patience will enable us to solve the problem with more certainty, and less chance of injustice. Meanwhile, it will suffice to observe, that the mere fact of a convention of negroes being publicly announced and held in one of the most populous cities of these Northern States, is no evidence of increased tenacity of purpose, or maturity of design on their part. The bare fact is not, as some might suppose, indicative of any change in the views or condition of free negroes. and cannot be regarded as the prognostic of any movement on which it would behoove us to

There was a time, indeed, when a convention of delegates from the various sections of a country was a momentous and significative eyent. It resembled the dark clouds which gather from the horizon to the zenith before a thunderstorm. People watched the minutes of proceedings, in mute expectation of the thunderelap which was to announce the first burst of the tempest. Then all was dismay among the people. Rulers blanched on their seats, lest demagogueism should prevail. Men of property quailed as the convulsion drew nigh. These whose worldly goods were comprised within the cavity of their skull, chafed at the tardiness of the leaders, and steeled their hearts and braced their nerves for the coming encounter. Such were the conventions which at various times decided the fate of England. Such was the memorable convention which inaugurated its first sitting by proclaiming the abolition of monarchy in France, on 21st September, 1792. Such in fine was the glorious convention which left us as a legacy that declaration to which we owe the foundation of our liberty:

our power, and our prosperity. This class of conventions must now be numbered with the past. The once terrible name has been usurped and profuned; familiarity with its sound has engendered indifference and contempt. Parties of every hue and shade, schisms of every stripe, sects of every complexion, and heresiarchs of every character, have held conventions, and under gover of the name have sought vainly enough, in most cases, to raise themselves to an importance to which they could not otherwise have pretended. Within the past few weeks we have had at least a dozen such. Free democratic State conventions have been held in Illinois, Wisconsin, and luciana, and doubtless much good has resulted therefrom to the people of those States, and the extensively employed; and some rade notion of

democratic party especially. A class of people who call themselves "working-men," to avoid the odium attached to their real name of communists, and who start with the announcem that "all men are created equal," including of course men of talent and idiots, have held a convention at Wilmington, Delaware, in which several very admirable and comprehensive plans for regenerating mankind, were probably liscussed. On the same day the New York ladies, who are—the dear creatures—the best dancers and the neatest "dressers" in the world, tortured their sweet faces over rules and resolutions at a Woman's State Temperance Convention at Rochester. at which the "bowl' was "wreathed" with nettles instead of flowers, and a formal sentence of divorce between the old couple "women and wine" was duly pronounced. This was followed by a similar convention, at which the use of 'inexpressibles" was not a ground of exclusion: it was, in fact the sixth annual convention of the New York State Temperance Society. Following these two comes, on the 6th of September next, a World's Temperance Convention, at which all those who are disposed to curtail the enjoyments of life and tyrannize over their neighbors, are respectfully invited to be present. Tyrants from all quarters of the globe will be welcome; neither race, nor color, nor antecedents are a ground of objection; the only qualification required is that each delegate hould solemnly aver his desire to violate the natural rights of his fellow men, and set up his mode of thinking as a universal standard. In roper proximity to this convention, we shall ave another at Cleveland. Ohio, for the discussion of woman's rights. At this latter, formal rotests will be entered in the sight of heaven gainst all two-legged animals who attribute to hemselves the exclusive enjoyment of pants; and the universal adaptability of the garment will be eloquently proven. It will be shown that women were intended to be blacksmiths and stage drivers; that they are admirably suited for the police force and that the monopoly of the bar, the pulpit, and the scalpel by men is an unjustifiable usurpation. These are but a few of the conventions which have met, or will meet, during the year. Clergymen and anti-Bible men. doctors and editors, politicians and place-hunters, merchants and mechanics, all have had, or will have, their solemn conventions. On the whole, the practice is a good one.

Though the term has been stript of its terrors, and the great bulk of the conventions adjourn without adding a mite to the repository of human knowledge, some few do earn a title to gratitude, and achieve what would have been mpossible feats for the members to perform singly. They are, in short, a practical illustration of the old adage about a "multitude of counsellors." As such, we regard them as one of those customs which are eminently sensible and peculiar to this country.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS .- The season of agricultural fairs is close at hand. Several are already announced in the papers, and others will follow until the first frosts of winter terminate the farming year. State fairs in Indiana, Vermont, Kentucky, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Michigan, will be held during September; and Wisconsin and other States vill follow suit during the early portion of October. Throughout this great country farmers are looking anxiously to their crops and their cattle, and counting beforehand the prizes which it will go hard if they do not win. Tall corn, and fat barley-mammoth pumpkins. and succulent apples—antediluvian cabbages, and monstrous turnips-are pointed out to neighbors with a defiant smile. Horses that can draw anything short of a two-story house -cows, such as Paul Potter sketched in the corner of his autumn pieces-pigs groaning under such huge layers of fat that locomotion is a torture, and a steady walk impossiblepoultry of all grades and hues-geese, ducks, fowls, and, above all, pompous turkeys—have risen into an importance for which the animals themselves are probably at a loss to account. Food is strewed before them, in unusual profusion. A judicious superintendence is exercised over their diet, and their creature comforts are an object of anxious solicitude. For at our agricultural shows the welfare of the animals exhibited is as essential to success as the developement of their size, strength or physical properties. No laurels are to be won by torturing dumb creatures with a view to giving them an abnormal appearance. We have no poultry breeders who nail a goose by the feet to a board within a few inches of a scorching fire. cram it with food and deprive it of water, in order that its diseased liver may swell to an inordinate size, and be served up as a special luxury in a pâté de foie gras. Such devices would not be likely to be appreciated by the judges at our agricultural fairs; nor indeed can they fail to excite the utter disgust of every man who is neither a savage nor a gourmand With us the test of merit is the successful application of nature's rules, and the development of her resources. Her laws cannot be violated with impunity. To foster and encourage the prolific character of the soil, so that every seed may germinate-to tend and educate cattle, so that every quality they possess may be cultivated to the highest degree-to promote their health and well-being, in order to enable them to fulfil their destiny of becoming wholesome human food-such are the first duties of our farmers. With what fidelity, and consequently with what success. they have been discharged, is the only inquiry the agricultural judges have to make, and the answer to that inquiry is the only basis on which prizes can be awarded. These shows and fairs have been in truth the

real instruments by which agriculture has been raised to its present degree of perfection. We can discover, in the history of agriculture, two progressive scales which have steadily kept pace with each other. The one is the social ecord of farmers; the other the annals of farming. The one begins with a solitary husbandman. living in a rude hut, and steadily refusing to hold communication or intercourse with his neighbors. The other paints the same man delving the earth with his solitary implement-a misshapen tool, of wood, iron or stone, halfway between a boe and a spade. A little further on we find the farmer slightly humanized, but still too jealous of his peighbor to suffer an inspection of his toils. At this stage, the spade has assumed a more convenient shape, and an orthodox hoe has set up an independent business. Next we find a market established, and farmers meeting on stated days talking with honest bluntness of their craft, comparing notes, and betting bushels of corn on the relative yield of their fields. This is a great step and accordingly, our agricultural record tells of ploughs, harrows and finits; we find manure

the treatment of soils glimmers. Many years elapse without any material change; but some day (in 1787 as nearly as can be guessed) it is proposed that instead of John bet-ting a peck of meal with Thomas, and Peter a load of hay with Paul, they shall all contribute something to a general sweepstakes, and the best man shall win the lump. The idea is a hit Everybody enters his name, and the first agricultural society is formed. Now, we find in the record learned discussions on the mode of treating earths, and ingenious improvements in tools. Snooks, who won the first prize, is invaded by his neighbors, and his process of working his farm carefully studied. Next year there is obvious progress, Ideas are borrowed on every side, and added to the general stock for the common benefit. The example is followed by the neighboring village, and gradually extends to the whole country. Then local jealousies and not unmanly emulation provoke a challenge from one village or settlement to another; and so begin county agricultural fairs. Practical agriculture receives a fresh stimulus. Jackson county then puts its farms against those o Thomson county, and the whole country is drawn into the contest. Hence the first national agricultural show. At this stage the record shows us the astute application of science to agriculture. Botany, chemistry, mechanics hydraulics, and almost every branch of physics are brought to bear on the subject. Chairs of agriculture are established in colleges, and men of letters and education do not disdain to study the plough. We are approaching the end of our tale. A prince suggests a general sweepstakes between all the producers and manufacturers of the world. The idea is enthusiastically adopted, and triumphantly executed. Imitations spring up in half a dozen places at once. Territorial distinctions are effaced, and national jealousies laid aside. World's Fairs are the order of the day. Here, space and words would fail us, were we to attempt a description of the state of agriculture. Those who can recollect what a farm was only forty years ago, and will compare it with its live stock, implements and machinery, to one of our model farms of to-day, will readily understand our silence.

An interesting history, that of the farm-from the first solitary tenant of some shady dell. to the proud contributor to the World's Fair. It remains to be written. The task will obviously devolve upon an American.

THE FOURTH OF JULY AT PORTSMOUTH .- WE

devote a large portion of our space to-day to a report from our special correspondent at Portsmouth, giving an account of the celebration of the Fourth of July in that old and beautiful city. The occasion was one of more than usual interest, from the fact that a general invitation had been extended to all her sons who had emigrated to this city, Boston, and other parts of the Union within the last ten or twenty years. About a thousand of her native and adopted children returned to spend the day amid the scenes of their childhood, and join with their relatives and friends in the general rejoicing and festivities incident to the occasion. They were received by the Mayor and Common Council, as the guests of the city; and during their visit were treated with a hospitality which shows that the people of New Hampshire. material as they may be considered, are generous with their means, and know how to treat their friends. The men of Portsmouth have always been true hearted and sincere, and their character for self devotion to their country has been proved on many a well fought field. The women are as fair as the most beautiful daughters of the republic, as accomplished and pure minded. Altogether we know of no city in the Union which, in proportion to its size and population, can surpass Portsmouth.

Talk on 'Change.

The result of the foreign news by the America at Halifax was known on 'Change, as far as cotton and bread continued to prevail. Taking the improvement of cotton as an index, this peace news was likely to have some duration, and would probably endure for a steamer of

But where, it was asked, was the astounding Chine news? Why had the Halifax despatch failed to make the slightest reference to it? How came on the rebels? Had they captured Nankin, or had the Government de-feated them? Had Shanghae been abandoned? These were important queries to tea houses, and the telegraph ought to have communicated something on the subject one way or other. Many Houses here had doubted the whole previous story. They did not believe that the rebels had been defeated, neither did they believe that Shanghae had been abandoned. It was hoped that the telegraph would finish up the news in time for this mor ning's paper.

There was not time allowed for the effects of the new to be developed. The chief sales were made before the arrival of the America was known, which included 1,000 bales of cotton, without charge in prices. Flour was tolerably active at old rates. Western wheat sold about two cents per bushel decline. Corn was also somewhat less

A gentlemen marvelled that the Postmaster General should have required, or authorized, Mr. Nesbitt, to place his stamp upon the flaps of the new envelopes, without whose permission he could not remove it.

It was stated by receivers of flour from some of the Oswego mills, barnt on the 5th inst., that two of them, viz., Fitzhugh & Littlejohn's, and Doolittle & Co.'s, produced about 1,500 barrels of flour daily. The stock of wheat reported to have been burnt in the mills was exaggerated. The elevators held the heaviest stocks, much of which it was believed belonged to Canadian holders.

Among insurance offices, the losses were supposed to be pretty well scattered. Those offices which had agencies t Oswego, it was supposed, had suffered most. A these were the Hartford, and also the Home and Howard of this city.

The movement of the President, in sending war to the fishing banks, was perhaps all right, as the legitimate protection of American fishermen was concerned. And were those in command of the squadron to pursue the same judicious course pursued by Commodere Perry in the Mississippi last year, no serious disturbance would

likely result to either party.

It was said that a splendid new ship had been built by Jacob Westerveit, E.q., for Mesers Spofford & Tileston's Patriotic Livergool Line of Packets. She is to be called the Calboun; the Webster having been already launched, and the Clay was to follow next. The Calhoun is to be aunched from Mr. Westervelt's shippard next Saturday, at twelve o'clock precisely. She is about 2,500 tons, car penter's measurement and will carry about 2000 toes freight, including measurement goods, and comfortable accommodate about one thousand passengers She is 210 feet long, 43 feet beam, and 2914 feet hold.

LATE FROM MATAGUEZ, P. R -By the bark Mariel, Capt. Colson, from Mayaguez June 26, we learn that an unusual quantity of raio bad fallen of late, so much so that many of the planters found it impossible to get the case fro the fields, and in consequence had stopped grinding. The Mariel returned to this port with half a cargo. Many vessels had left in bailest, and others would do the same

THE LATE RIOTERS IN THE NINTH WARD. Justice Stuart yesterday took further evidence against the rioters, consisting of affidavits made by the police men, which corroborate the testimony of the witnesses who were examined on Tuesday. Twenty-two of the rioters are now positively identified as having taken an settre part in the disturbance. Many of the citizens resident in the vicinity of the riot, who witnessed the fight, appeared yesterday before the court, and informed Justice Stuart that they would give their evidence when carried upon. The magazine will to ad probability carried the evidence of some of them, merely as additional corresponding continuous.

Crystat Pale AND JAPANES COLLEG It affords us great pleasure to announce the fact that the President of the United States will be present at the opening of the great Exhibition. The following letter was yesterday received from him by his Honor Mayor Westervelt:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1868.

GENTLEMEN—When, as a Committee of "the Board of Directors of the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, in the City of New York," you presented to me, in person, an invitation to be present at the opening of that Exhibition, I promised, if consistent with my ideas of data have with my ideas of duty here, to return an answer of acsphance.
Should my health be such as it is at present, acthing will, probably, prevent me from reaching your city on the of the 13th instant. with the highest respect,
Your friend and obedient servant,
FRANK PIERCE,

ity.

We are still in expectation of seing a Turkish collection at the great exhibition that is about to epen at the New York Crystal Palace During the visit of the agent of the Association, Colonel Hughes, in Lenden, the Turk-ish Minister assured the United States Minister that the Sublime Porte had resolved to send products of the Otto man Empire by a special war steamer to the exhibition of New York, and this resolution was notified to Mr. Sudghek in London, and by him to the directors at New

York. Nothing to the contrary has yet been heard, and we have no doubt the Exhibition will be able to add to its

catalogue the Ottoman contributions in a very short

In regard to the Japanese contributions, Colonel Hughes, when at the Hague, succeded in making arrangements for sending over a very respectable collec-tion of products and articles of curiosity from Japan. The collection would have been more full and comple had the commissioner arrived two months earlier; but owing to the interposition of Prince Albert, a portion of it had been promised to the Dublin exhibition. The contributions which have been secured, however, are of much value, and will be regarded with great They are to be brought over in a Dutch sixty-gun ship of war, which is expected in New York during the present month. The Dutch government also manifests its in-terest in the exhibition by the appointment of a commis-

NIBLO'S GARDEN-MADAME THILLON'S REAPPEARANCE. Madame Anna Thillon, so well and favorably known to the music loving and opera going portion of our con as one of the most faccinating artisles who have graced our stage, commenced an engagement last evening at Niblo's. The announcement of this lady's re-appearance on the boards where she last year attained such brilliant riumphs attracted one of the largest and mest fashions. ble audiences we have seen congregated there since she last made her congé to them. The ordinary accummoda-tions of the theatre were insufficient, and many ladies were fain to content themselves with being able to get a glimpse of the stage. by standing on stools and chairs provided for the occasion. The opera was the English version of the "Daughter of the Regiment;" and as Madame Thillon tripped on the stage in her fascinating rôle of "Marie the Vivandere" she received a most flat tering and enthusiastic welcome. Her persenation and ted here to need any criticism. She was ably supported by Leech as Salpice and Hudson as Tonio. Ma on's company is to bring out in succession a series of the most popular English operas. They play on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; the Ravel family performing on the alternate nights.

Sentence of Two of the Tammany Half
Rioress,
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Before Judge Beebe.
July 6.—This being the day set down for the sentence
of the Tammany Half Rioters, I-sace Austin and others,
the Court room was crowded at an early heur by their
various friends

the Court-room was crowded at an early asur by their various friends

A few moments after the opening of the Court, the District Attorney moved for judgment upon the prisoners, Isaac Austin. John S Austin, Stephen Wilson, Thomas Wallis, and Patrick Mathews, convicted of riot at Tammany Hall.

The clerk theu called the names of all the defendants, with the exception of the two Austins. Patrick Mathews not appearing, his recognizances, James Irvin, were forfeited

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Judge Beebe then said that the Court had received positive infernation during the morning that a sizer of the Austins had died during he night; and as it would be very unpleasant or him to sentence the prisoners while their sizer was lying dead, the Court were obliged to postpone the sentence of those defeedants. As for you, Wallis and Wilson, have you say thing now to say why the sentence should not be parsed upon you?

Stephen Wilson then rose and said, that Alderman Barr was mistaken when he swoet that he saw the speaker strike Mr. Echell That was all he had to say.

Judge Beebe—The charge against you is riot. Five of you were convicted on that charge. The injuries inflicted on Mr. Schell were of a very serious nature, indeed, as he lay at the point of death for some time. Alderman Barr swore pesitively at the trial that the blow given to Mr. Schell was inflicted by Wilson. You were tried on a Wednesday, and would have been rentenced on Saurday, but the other members of the court disagreed with him as to the extant of punishment due to them. If the sentence of the court as that time would rule hum on the present occasion. The sentence of the court was then, and is now, that you Stephen Wilson, be imprisoned in the position that you stephen Wilson, be imprisoned in the position that you were present. The other mombers of the court at that time would rule hum on the present occasion. The sentence of the court was then, and is now, that you Stephen Wilson, be imprisoned in the position that he had the right legally to sentence the court is now, as it was that you be fired \$100, and stand committed until the fine is paid.

His Honor hat carefully examined the question whether he had, since the passage of the act and had come to the conclusion that he had the right legally to sentence the defendants before a bigber tribunal. Therefore, it would be unneces-ary fer his floner to prepare a written de

The court then proceeded to transact further business.

The court then proceeded to transact further business.

SUPREME COURT—IN CHAMBERS.

Before Hon. Judge Edwards.

JULY 6.—The People vs. Stephen Wilson and Themas Wallace.—Immediately after Wilson and Wallace being sentenced at the Sessions—the former to six months imprisonment, and the latter to £ fine of \$100—Mr. John Cochrane appeared before Judge Edwards in the Supreme Court chambers, and applied for a writ of habeas corpus to bring the prisoners before this court, on the grounds that the Judge at Sessions had no jurisdiction, inasmuch as that the court before whom the accused parties were tried and convicted was now defunct, and that sitting without aldermen the Court of Sessions had no juriswithout aldermen the Court of Sessions had no juris-diction in the matter. The application was granted—the writ of habeas returnable at ten o'clock on Thursday morning. We understand that Mr. Cochrane applied to Judge Edwards at a little after nine o'clock, for a writ of prohibition to prevent the sentence of the Sessions being passed, but the Judge declined to interfere in that stage of the proceedings.

Serious Disturbance at Canarsie, L. I. THE VILLAGE INVADED BY ROWDIES—DISREPUTABLE

The most disgraceful proceedings were enacted in the town of Canarsie King's county, on Toesday the 5th inst. For atrectly and meanness they could hardly be equalled by any set of men short of savages. It appears that on the 4th inst. two men went to Canarsie from East New York to spend the day, one of them being accompanied by his wife Doubtless under the influence of liquor, one of the parties knocked down a man named A. Mathews without any provocation shatever. This occurred at the tavern where they stopped, and the circumstance in censed some of those present, who attacked the aggresser; his companion interfering, they fell upon both and beat them severely, and, it is alleged, struck the wife of one of them, knocking out several of her teeth.

The men swors vengeance, and on the following day returned with two stage loads of Brooklynites for the ex press purpose of having revenge, and threatened to whip town before they returned. The small portion of the inhabitants, numbering frome fifty to sixty, are tishermen, and were absent from home, engaged at their usual occupation, which was, no deabt, known by the invaders, and they acted accordingly, having bardly any others but wemen and children to contend against

As seen as they reached the village they entered the houses, and in some places, where dinner was preparing, took the victuals and east them about the floor. two of the party found an old man, a farmer, named Jecen ish schenck, quietly six ing upon his yard fence, whom nich schenck, quietly six ing upon his yard fence, whom they kneeled over, and after beating him in the most broth manner, stole his gold watch. The family immediately tent for a physician to dress his wounds, which were considered dengarous. All expostulations with the rowlies appeared to vann—they said they had come detarmined on taking revenge, and aware they would have it. The next man they met was Mr. Nicholas Schenck, a brother to the former, whom they also knocked over: and then meeting a little buy, about fourteen years of age, based William Jones, they beat him scaudalously. His face was knocked black and blue, and on his hely were handerous mas and vowers. The fixturence of these